

# Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

**THE NEW YORK MERCURY** was established in July, 1784, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the first published in the American colonies. It is a large quarto of fifty-six columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, literary and scientific articles, and advertisements. It is sent to its households in this and other States, the United States given in advertisement is very valuable to business men.

Price, \$2.50 a week, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Letters, copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and the various news rooms in the city.

Advertisements, in all forms and special rates given, addressed by mail to the publisher.

**Entertaining the Ministers. :**

Mr. A. C. Titus has done much this week for the entertainment of the visiting ministers. His carriages have been at their disposal and through his kindness many of them, including the presiding Bishop, Rev. W. X. Nind, D. D., have been enabled to see certain Newport by the very best advantage. Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Titus entertained a large number at dinner, including Bishop Nind, Rev. A. Ward and Miss Ward, Rev. J. A. Blech, Mr. A. S. Weel, publisher Zion's Herald, Boston, Captain W. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, of Taunton, W. V. Morrison, D. D., of Providence, Rev. D. A. Jordan and Mrs. Jordan, Rev. H. B. Cady, of Taunton, Rev. H. B. Robinson, of Providence, Rev. E. J. Hyde, of Boston, and L. D. Davis, and last evening they gave a reception to the preachers of Providence district, about fifty in number, to which were also invited the official boards of the several local Methodist churches. The reception given in honor of Rev. D. A. Jordan, D. D., the retiring presiding elder of the district, and an exceedingly pleasant time was enjoyed.

As we stated in last week's *Minerary* would probably be the case, the Aqueduct Mill is to be used for the manufacture of artificial ice, and it will be the first to be established in New England. The building is now being put in readiness to receive the apparatus, which, it is understood, has been ordered, and the concern is expected to be ready to supply all local demands for ice by the middle of June next. The Pontifex refrigerating process is to be used, one of absorption by highly heated steam coils—the ice being frozen in cakes, cans, bottles or any other form desired. Many grades of ice, from that of ordinary pond water to that of costly mineral waters, will be made. The capacity of the plant at present will be 25 tons per day, but it will be enlarged so as to supply the adjacent cities and towns by another summer, provided it works successfully.

At the regular meeting of St. John Guild, Tuesday evening, the members gave an excellent musical and dramatic entertainment which was highly appreciated by a large audience of spectators.

**The School Committee,**

The regular monthly meeting occurred Monday night. All the members were present except Mr. Magill, and Mr. Fearing, the new member who has not yet qualified. The various standing committees reported only routine business. The superintendent made a lengthy report as to the condition of the schools dwelling chiefly upon the report of the census taken as to the number of absentees. The following is a summary of the report.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. have returned from Brooklyn they went to attend the funeral of Coggshall's brother-in-law, dorf.

BOWLER-CASTLE.

Channing Memorial church was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday evening, the high contracting parties being Mr. Thaddeus Thayer Bowler, youngest son of Mrs. Wm. T. Bowler, of this city, and Miss Caroline Stevens, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Castle, of Providence. Rev. Dr. Cutter, pastor of the church, officiated and Mr. L. K. Carr performed the duties of best man. The church was completely filled with the relatives and friends of the happy couple long before the hour named for the ceremony, and when, shortly after 7 o'clock, the organ pealed for the wedding march under the deft fingers of Mr. E. Y. Mason, many hundreds of eyes were turned up on the approaching bridal party. Mr. Hiram Burlingham, Dr. W. H. Carr, Mr. Vernon B. Anderson, Mr. Edward Hayward, of this city, Mr. Fred Campbell of Westerly, and Mr. Fred Prevost of Providence, headed the procession of ushers, and were followed by the young bride, resting on the arm of her father and attended by Miss Abbie Yose Westcott of this city, as maid of honor. She wore a white *faitle Françoise* silk gown trimmed with ostrich feathers and supported by a tall bridal veil, and carried a beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley in her hand. The bridegroom and his best man met them at the altar, where the impressive ceremony of the Unitarian church was performed by Dr. Cutter.

Mr. Cassius U. Halloch has  
his resignation as Lieutenant  
company B, 2d Bat., R. I. M.  
(light Infantry.)

### METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Louisiana Southern Conference. A latter gathering of Methodist and Laymen.

The semi-ecumenical meeting of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened in this city Wednesday morning with the first church on Marlboro' street. Rev. Bishop Nye, D. D., presided, and after the usual devotional exercises and the administering of the Lord's Supper, he addressed the Conference, expressing great pleasure at meeting so many of the Conference, although many of them were strangers to him, and referring briefly to the great advantages derived from such gatherings. The roll was then called and Rev. S. O. Benton was re-elected secretary. Rev. Geo. A. Grant engraving secretary, Rev. Chas. A. Stenhouse editorial secretary, and Rev. Geo. M. Hamlin transportation secretary. Rev. J. W. Willett was elected statistical secretary with Rev. Chas. N. Hinckley, Rev. Charles H. Ewer and Rev. W. C. Newell as his assistants and Rev. V. W. Mattoon was elected Conference treasurer. On recommendation of the presiding elders the following standing committees for the coming year were elected:

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was preached by Rev. H. D. Robinson, of Providence, from the words, "Let his mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," Philippians, II: 5. It was an eloquent discourse and held the close attention of the large audience from beginning to end.

of the Minneapolis branch of the society, addressed the meeting on the subject of foreign missions. The anniversary meeting of the Temperance Society

n the evening, and attracted a large and interested audience. Rev. J. J. Bartholomew presided, and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Mrs. Susan Fessenden, of Mahlen, Mass., who treated upon the question of high license at considerable length. Mrs. Fessenden was followed by Rev. D. A. Grant in an able discussion of the question from the Methodist standpoint, criticizing with considerable severity the actions of the two great political parties.

this soci-  
upon the  
the Con-  
was held

**CITIZENSHIP**

Col. F. G. Harris has been in Washington this week.














## Miscellaneous

**E. F. Manchester,**  
AGENT FOR  
**Cumberland Bone Co.'s**  
**SUPERPHOSPHATE,**  
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**Ground, Crushed & Bone Meal,**  
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Direct from best growers a specialty. Nursery  
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from some of the best houses in New  
England. All represented as  
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they are represented.

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With Mr. H. CARLYLE,  
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2-4-3m

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NEWPORT.



It is in the order of things that at the beginning of a new season the gamekeepers should announce to their customers and the public the arrival of a general make-up of their various kinds of waters. With us the Depart-

## FloorCovering

**BODY BRUSSELS**  
of the well known standard goods  
The Bigelow, Lowell and Ha  
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beginning which, with their extra  
ty and superior colorings and d  
have found with us ready sales.

**TS!**  
shown  
tifully  
at the  
assort-  
Jack-

**LOWELL INGRAINS**  
with their familiar trade mark  
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mixed goods of heavy weight, per-  
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30 rolls of this popular China  
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**BEAT** In 2, 3 and 4 yards wide.  
new cork goods in sheet and n  
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In all widths and various g

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& Shoes: **A.C. TITUS &**

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grave W. Mason.  
HERBERT J. WELLS, Pres.  
SAMUEL R. HORRANCE,  
EDWARD S. CLARK, Sec.

# The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders, 1889

Made under authority of Congress by the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and recently completed,

Shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder of the highest quality, superior to all others in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus distinguished by the highest expert official authority the leading Baking Powder of the world.

## Farmand Family

### Profitable Poultry.

Poultry raising is now divided by into two general branches. One man makes a special business of raising nothing but fancy fowl for the market, while another breeds the common stock. There is no doubt but fancy fowl pay better than raising the ordinary birds that have no great name and good points. There is quite a demand for fancy birds for breeding, and even in the ordinary markets of our cities they command higher prices. As a rule their meat is of a superior flavor and tenderness. Their eggs for breeding purposes frequently sell for higher prices by the setting, which, if there is a steady market for them, would make the business a very paying one. But breeding fancy poultry has disadvantages and drawbacks, too. The field is a limited one, and is nearly full now of active competitors. Longer study and experience with birds are demanded, and great care and vigilance in tending them. They are more sensitive to neglect than other fowl.

By ordinary or common stock I do not mean poor breeds of fowl, nor mongrels; but the practical, every-day breeds which go about their business to lay eggs and to fatten up well for the markets, without strutting around to show their "fancy" feathers and shapes. Many kinds of breeds are included in this list, and every poultryman knows what one or two good, practical layers. In selecting breeds for laying it may be laid down as a universal rule that the best breed, or those which are best suited to the climate in which they are kept. Different localities require different breeds, and to this may be due the conflicting reports from all parts of the country concerning certain well-known kinds of poultry. The Leghorns are good layers, but they do not lay equally well in all parts of the country, and under all circumstances. They do better in warmer climates, although the double-comb varieties lay better than the single in cold weather. As soon as the comb of a Leghorn is frozen it ceases to lay. If the fowls are raised for the markets, the Plymouth Rocks carry a double recommendation with them. They are good layers, and they have a fine, uniform appearance when dressed for shipment. The Brahmas and Cochins are so slow of growth that many do not like to raise them for the market, but they make handsome fowl when fully matured. In selecting breeds for profit those should be chosen which are peculiarly adapted to any particular section of the country, considerations being taken into the question of their fitness for market, time of maturity, hardiness, laying qualities and disposition. This is but the first step in raising poultry for profit, but it is the most important one.—*Conn. Am. Cultivator.*

### The Value of Clover.

A large share of American farmers need to be educated up to a proper appreciation of clover as a valuable feed. It is rarely, except by farmers familiar with chemistry, given its true value for feeding stock. But there are farmers who seem to us to have exaggerated ideas about clover, and one of these is Mr. J. B. Ferry, of Ohio, who says that on his farm, except for feed for one cow and working team of horses, the clover crop never touches the lips of his stock. His plan is to cut it twice in the fall the first season when it is in the green stubble. This growth is cut off while so small that it at once withers and forms the very slightest mulch on the surface. This incidentally gets rid of rag weed and other weeds by preventing them from seeding. The next season after Mr. Ferry has cut what clover he needs he lets it grow and fall upon the ground. We tried that plan once on a small place and the clover fell down so that many of the roots were smothered, and made no further growth that season. When the first growth is cut down, a second immediately springs up, and this is accompanied, as we have always believed, by a more rapid and deeper root growth than can be made in any equal time previously. The second growth of clover produces a crop of seed, and this is much too valuable to be left to fall on the ground as manure. Enough of the clover seed will shell out in harvesting to make it easier for the years after to get that field into clover. If clover is cut and fed on the farm, and the nature it makes is returned, it is better economy for most farmers than to use clover directly as a manure.—*[E.]*

### Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Filtering milk through a series of sponges after it is received at the creamery is an excellent and novel feature in use by the Copenhagen Milk Supply Company. It is stated that after strict cleanliness has been observed in the process of milking, and in all the vessels used, the amount of foreign matter retained by the sponges is something surprising.

"Are green beans a proper food for breeding ewes?" was asked at one of the New York Institutes, to which Secretary Woodward replied: "There is a poisonous principle in green beans, and on this account they are not safe as a food for ewes. I have lost sheep from feeding green beans. I prefer to cook the beans and feed them to hogs or to

## Feed in small quantities to store sheep.

Some housewives throw egg shells into the fire, to prevent the hens from eating them, claiming that thus the bad habit of egg eating is learned. If the shells are thoroughly crushed into small pieces before feeding, there will be no danger. Laying hens have an extraordinary appetite for the bits of shells, while the male will scarce notice them, not out of politeness, for where other food is given he is as greedy as any of his train.

The impossibility of pasturing high-priced lands is shown in these days of low prices for meat and dairy products. Improved cultivation, growing much larger amounts of food per acre, is the condition of keeping stock on such land. Only the land too rough or stony for cultivation can be kept always in grass, and this, from present outlook, must for a long time be low-priced. Rough Western lands are less adapted to grazing than those of the East, and must be even less valuable.

It will pay every man who has a garden to introduce as many loads as he can get. Where loads abound, some pieces of board or rubbish should be loosely laid as protection against their enemies, and in a dry season there should be water where they can get it. No better or cheaper insect destroyer can be found than the load. English gardeners often pay a shilling each for them, and insects are not such pests to gardeners in the moist English climate as they are in this country.

Those planting sweet corn in gardens for home use are apt to make the mistake of planting too early. The more it is wrinkled and the sweeter it is, the more likely it is to rot in the ground during a cold spell. The garden ought, however, to be so exceptionally well drained and rich as to allow sweet corn to be planted in it at the same time field corn is planted. Frequent cultivation of the surface in warm weather, lightens, warms and mellow the seed bed, so that seed of any kind is less likely to be injured than on ground poorly cultivated.

In digging an underground, variations in the soil water through pipes of the same size should be avoided as much as possible. In the place where the current is slowest, all the soil brought from above will be deposited, gradually filling up the pipe. Where two ditches connect, the side ditch should be on a level with the other, and its current turned diagonally down stream. At the bottom of a steep hill a hole should be dug, into which the soil can settle. This will need cleaning out once a year to keep the ditch in good condition.

Prof. J. F. Hickman, the agriculturist of the Ohio Experimental Farm relates an experience last season whereby he buried in the silo some green clover cut at the beginning of June, when its heads were filled with the clover midges that destroy the seeds. So promptly was this done that comparatively few of the insects escaped, and the second growth of clover headed well and produced 24 bushels of seed per acre. This is another, and in some localities an important, advantage of the silo. The quality of ensilage was not affected by this insect infestation, as the cows ate it, insects and all, without flinching.

Some States and localities offer a reward for the destruction of the common English sparrow, and more might profitably do so. The little pest is one of the worst that the fruit grower and grain grower suffers. He eats the buds of fruit in early spring and fruit and grain in their season. As the past winter has been everywhere very mild, fewer than usual have been killed by cold weather, and the sparrow threatens to be more destructive than ever the coming summer. A little labor early in thinning their number will pay the fruit grower, even though no reward be offered for their heads.

### Household Hints.

Emptied brooms are utilized in making hanging book shelves or brackets. Strung upon strong wire they divide the shelves, and of a smaller size, they are used to edge the shelves. They may be painted any color with enamel paint, and touched with gilding at pleasure.

To clean carpets: When the carpets are well beaten and free from dust, lay lightly down and scrub with soap dissolved in soft water mixed with but-lacks' gall—about four gallons of water to a pint of gall. This will restore the colors of the carpet to their original brightness and make it look almost like new. The brush employed should be of a soft character with long bristles.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up airtight will never be troubled with moths.

It is a much better plan, than to do all at once, to take up some carpets in the fall and the rest in spring, and so divide the work, unless you want to feel that it is all out of the way at once.

To take out the bruises in furniture wet the place well with warm water, then take some brown paper five or six times doubled and well soaked in water, lay it on the place, apply on that a flat iron till the moisture is evaporated, and if the bruise is not gone repeat.

Children Cry for

peat the same; you will find, after two or three applications, the dent or bruise is raised level with the surface; or, if the bruise is small, soak it well with warm water and apply a hot red poker near the surface, keeping it continually wetted, and you will soon find the indentation vanished.

In binding coats, vests, or tailor-made dresses, do not use the silk binding thread for it soon frays out and needs replacing again. The worsted that is so fine and looks so much like the silk that it can hardly be told from it, can be procured and is far more durable and lasting.

Pigs' feet, after being thoroughly cleaned, may be pickled by first boiling them in slightly salted water, then packing in a jar; pour over them very strong vinegar, with or without spice, to suit the taste.

For washing flue, nice flannels, nothing will cause them to look so nice as boxes in the water. A tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water is the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

Furniture covered with rep or similar goods should be first whipped, then carefully brushed, and all the dust brushed away with a damp cloth. A soft cloth is best for satin-covered furniture. Black walnut or mahogany furniture may be washed quickly with soapy water and a soft brush, then wiped dry, and rubbed with an oily cloth. Rotten stone and sweet oil are used to polish and are excellent. Then all that can be rubbed off is removed and a chamois skin makes it as good as new.

Merino underwear should be watched carefully, for when the stitches become loose to break, unless mended at once, large holes will appear before long, and then it will soon go. Pieces of old underwear should be used for mending, and by placing it under the thin place or hole it can be darned down nicely.

A very pretty way of adorning the fireplace, which, even with the customary "Summer picture," can scarcely be called ornamental when deprived of its chief charm, a glowing fire, is to place a glass screen or mirror in front of it, but not close enough to deprive it of its usefulness as a ventilator. In front of this stand a long, narrow box, in shape like a window box, provided with a zinc tray for catching moisture. Have the box filled with growing ferns and vines, and train the latter up the sides of the mirror, in which the reflection of the ferns and drooping vines adds greatly to the beauty of the whole.

### Recipes for the Table.

BREAD CAKE—One teaspoonful of dough, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, one-half teaspoonful of butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda.

CHILDREN'S Pudding—One egg, one quart buttermilk, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoonful soda and flour to make a batter. Stir in two cups of fresh or canned fruit. Bake or steam and eat with sweetened cream.

CONFESS BALS—Pick the fish up fine, and soak over night in cold, soft water. In the morning wipe dry on a towel, and mix with twice the quantity of cold mashed potatoes. Dip into egg and bread crumbs and fry.

PLAIN Egg Omelet—Soak a teaspoonful of bread crumbs in a cup of sweet milk over night, three eggs, beat the yolks and whites separately. Mix the yolks with the bread and milk, stir in the whites; add a teaspoon of salt; fry brown.

WAFERS—Take two tablespoonfuls of rolled white sugar, the same of butter, one coffee-cupful of flour and a teaspoonful of essence of lemon; add milk enough for a thick batter. Bake in buttered water tins, and strew white sugar over them.

TRIFLES—Two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with sufficient flour to make stiff enough to roll out. Roll as thin as paper, and cut into strips a quarter of an inch wide and three inches long. Bake in boiling hard, and while hot dust with pulverized sugar.

ICE GRIDDLE CAKE—For a small quantity, say one quart bowl full, take two-thirds of rice (cooked) to one-third flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sweet milk enough to make it the right consistency, and one egg, well beaten; try on a hot griddle, well greased.

CRACKER DESSERT—Lay whole soda crackers separately on a plate; soak in a little boiling water and cover with sweetened cream. Lay a small piece of jelly on each. This simple dessert comes handy sometimes when one is in great haste, the only trouble is in soaking the crackers just enough.

CRACKERS—One cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, rubbed well into the sugar. Two eggs beaten into the sugar and butter, one cupful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed in a cupful of flour; add a little salt if the butter is not salted; flavor with 14 teaspoonfuls of lemon extract. Mix very soft.

CONFESS LOSENG CAKE—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of water, three cups of flour, whites of four eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. To one-half of this mixture

Pitcher's Castoria.

add one large tablespoonful of molasses, one cup of raisins, stoned and chopped, one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon, one-half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, one tablespoonful flour. Bake in four layers, two of each kind, and put together with boiled frosting.

### Household Fancy Work.

#### LADY'S KNITTED UNDERVEST.

This garment may be knitted of red or white wool. Around the neck and armholes is a narrow edge in crochet, and narrow silk ribbons or tapes are run through the openings and tied in a bow in front and on each shoulder. Cast on 150 stitches; rib 2 and 1 for the first 30 rows, then leave 32 stitches at each end of the rib and cast off the stitches between. Knit the shoulder pieces; each 50 rows in length and, of course, 32 stitches wide. Now cast on as many stitches as you cast off before, and knit the other half like the first. Sew the two parts together at the sides, leaving space for arm-holes. Work the edge around the neck and arm-holes in this way:

1st—Work 1 cross-treble (1 long treble in a stitch, work off 2 stitches, leaving the other 2 on the hook; pass 2 stitches, work 1 treble on next, then work off the other 2 stitches, chain 1), repeat all around and join with 1 double.

2d—Work 1 picot (chain 5, 1 treble into last stitch), 1 double between 2 cross-trebles in last row; repeat all around.

#### NARROW CROCHET EDGE.

Chain 12, turn.

1. Work 1 treble in 4th stitch of chain, chain 2, 1 treble in 5th stitch, chain 2, miss 2, 1 treble in next stitch, 1 in next, chain 3, 1 treble in same stitch as last, 1 treble in next, chain 3, 1 treble in last stitch of chain, turn.
2. Chain 5, 2 trebles in loop between trebles of last row, chain 2, 2 trebles in same loop, repeat once from 1, chain 3, 1 treble under next loop, turn.
3. Chain 5, 1 treble in 1st hole, (loop of 3 chain), chain 2, 1 treble in next hole, chain 3, 1 treble in same, chain 4, 1 treble in last stitch.

Repeat from 2d row; turn.

HOLDER FOR HANDLE OF TEAPOT.

Materials, drab and scarlet worsted, coarse steel needles. Cast on 26 stitches with the drab.

1. Knit back and forth, gather fashion, until there are 8 rows of ribbing.
2. Knit 8, join in the scarlet, knit 4, then 4 drab, carrying the scarp across, then 4 scarlet, 4 drab, 4 scarlet, 8 drab. Knit in this way back and forth across the needle for 4 rows, bringing the wool in front of the needle when carrying it from one square to the next, (thus giving a wrong side to the work) in every second row.
3. With drab knit 12 stitches, with scarlet 4, then 1 drab, 4 scarlet, 12 drab. Repeat this row until the blocks are formed, then repeat the 1st row of blocks, and so continue until you have 15 rows of blocks, beginning and ending with scarlet.
4. Knit 5 drab and 4 scarlet ribs and bind off. Double in the middle, lengthwise, sew together with scarlet the end where you commenced the holder, beginning at the outer edge and sewing about half way in; draw the remaining half up as closely as possible, fasten off, and place a little bow of scarlet ribbon on the drawn top.

Bathe freely with Johnson's Anodyne Lotion, then rub hard night and morning, for pleurisy.

Learning passes for wisdom with those persons who want both.

### A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring satisfactory results, or in case of failure, a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised list a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, perfect safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's Drugstore.

"Why doesn't he take Hood's Sarsaparilla?" is the general inquiry of friends when a person suffers from any disease of the blood.

Habit is the most imperious of all masters.

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John R. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

The more stops you put on an organ the more noise it makes.

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be one that irritates, excites application, and one that will reach all the diseased surfaces and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past decades is to admit that no one remedy has met these conditions, and that is why Cream Balm. This pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as no other has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede the fact. The more distressing symptoms yield to it.

It doesn't follow when you listen with bated breath that you are in danger of catching cold.

TO MY FRIENDS. As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I do not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, family medicine, that I believe no better of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—B. F. C. PHARMACIST.

A physician is supposed to cure his patients' days while he is in the hands of his friends.

IF YOU WISH To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should take Sulphur Bitters. These Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. R. SOW.

The homeought to be a harbor of rest; but if the wife ought to make it so for the husband, none the less ought the husband to make it so for the wife.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

**CLEVELAND'S Superior Baking Powder.**

Absolutely the Best.

All the ingredients used in making this powder are published on every label. The purity of the ingredients and the scientific accuracy with which they are combined render Cleveland's superior strength and efficiency to any other baking powder.

Food baked with this powder does not dry up, nor is it made with baking powder containing alumina, but is pure, natural, sweet, and is palatable and healthy.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 107 N. 2nd St., New York.

**Shaker Extract of Roots, (Seigel's Syrup) CURES Dyspepsia.**

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A HUMOR.

Six years ago I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia; had heartburn and palpitation. No food would stay on my stomach; tried many so-called remedies without effect. Received a Shaker medicine and read it. I said, Here's another humbug! I was wrong for once. Bought a bottle of Shaker Extract of Roots in Columbia, Tenn. Then another, and another. After the third bottle I was well, never been sick since. This is a medicine to be trusted in. It is not a patent medicine nor a King Cure-all. It cures dyspepsia and indigestion and that is the location of most diseases. I would as soon be without money as without "Shaker's" W. J. Powers, Hoxbyville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1890.

Shaker Extract of Roots purifies the blood by curing indigestion and dyspepsia. Price 40 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by

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